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CIRCULATION FOR THE PAST WEEK

Sunday, July 22	20,261
Monday, July 23	19,957
Tuesday, July 24	20,210
Wednesday, July 25	22,956
Thursday, July 26	21,117
Friday, July 27	20,565
Saturday, July 28	20,631
Total	145,097

Average daily circulation, 20,728

The Weather To-day.
For District of Columbia: Fair; north winds, becoming variable.

A LABOR SERMON.

Wage-earners must look to themselves for relief from oppressive conditions. Philanthropists may offer benefactions, reformers point the way to better results, and politicians boastfully proclaim a new era under their leadership, but there will be no general uplifting, no beneficial reform except such as come from the efforts of wage-earners in their own behalf.

Organization, united efforts, and a careful study of existing conditions are necessary first of all to bring about good results. Through organization wage-earners can push forward reforms in legislation, elect friends of labor to public office, and disseminate useful information as to the causes of oppression and loss of independence. In fact no real beneficial reform can ever come except through organization, and every wage-earner who values his independence and future welfare should unite with a labor organization.

Education, however, is the keynote to progress, and without its influence wage-earners must retrograde instead of taking front rank in the general uplifting of humanity. For that reason, neither personal discomfort, sacrifice of individual enjoyment, nor any other cause should influence parents to neglect the education of children. Long strides made in the vigor of youth toward the goal of enlightenment are more beneficial than a hurried race when the mind is matured and not so susceptible of being molded. Every adult knows this, and also the necessity of study while the mind is growing and acquiring readily.

Therefore labor organizations should take up the question of education and advocate the retention of children in schools until they reach an age very near maturity. Poverty is a convincing argument in favor of the employment of children, but even privation should be endured to prepare the way for brighter, better and happier men and women. Especially is this true of girls, whose future as virtuous women and loving wives and mothers depends upon their early education. The shop, mill, factory, and office should be open to the employment of only such girls as are absolutely dependent or have others dependent upon their labor. The true function of woman is to make home happy, to brighten it with her smiles, to lighten it by loving caresses and to assist in preserving purity of mind and vigor of intellect by irreproachable conduct as a maiden and rectitude of life as wife and mother.

Then again, each girl who enters employment at man's labor should be taught to estimate her own worth, and to stand up for it. Every parent should look at this fact in its true light, and see one of the causes for idle workmen. To some extent this condition could be remedied if parents would make an additional effort to keep girls at home and prepare them for their natural duties. Men want wives educated to home life, and women themselves require the respect, esteem, admiration, devotion of both men and the world before they can become ideal wives and mothers.

TARIFF TINKERING.

The cost of tariff tinkering can be better estimated now than at any other time in the history of our country, and its fruits, growth of corporate power, loss of employment, labor strikes, destruction of property, tramps, Cozyette armies, business distress, vagrant immigration, and kindred evils, to say nothing of injury to general prosperity, should warn political parties to drop the tariff from politics and reform its schedules on business principles.

Republicans advocate tariff protection, and the McKinley law, framed in the interests of manufacturers, has filled the country with trusts, given impetus to the growth of corporate power, brought hordes of ignorant foreigners here to supplant wage-earners in our mines and factories, and increased the army of tramps that wander from one part of the country to the other. As a result of tariff tinkering the McKinley law and like protective statutes, framed at the instigation of manufacturers, are dangerous, harmful measures, which give advantage to one class of citizens and retard the prosperity of the general public.

The attempt to reform the tariff on strictly revenue principles has proved a dismal failure. One wing of the Democratic party demands tariff reform with incidental protection, and the other insists on a tariff for revenue on revenue articles with an enlarged free list. One is tariff tinkering for protection and the other free trade on articles manufactured or produced extensively in this country.

The Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection is without doubt the most equitable and least injurious of the three systems advocated. But how must it be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public? Certainly not by politicians, or the present Congress, would have long since enacted a tariff law. This entire session of Congress has been principally employed in tariff tinkering, and finally both Senate and House have found it necessary to call on the President and his Cabinet to assist in bringing about harmony so that some kind of a law may be the result.

Any system of revising the tariff that demands a concession here or an increase there on a schedule to conciliate a dissatisfied class or section of the country is of necessity faulty and should be rejected, and any tariff policy that depends upon politicians for its faithful enactment is almost certain to be disappointing. It has always been so in the past and is sure to be so in the future, for the reason that

politicians are seldom trustworthy and generally sacrifice party pledges and public good for self-interest and local welfare.

The true method of revising the tariff is to take it out of politics and turn it over to a non-partisan commission of practical, sensible men. It is a measure of too great importance to trust to politicians, whose chief aim in life is to draw a salary and continue in office. The public is more interested in undisturbed prosperity than the success of politicians, and the party that adopts as a motto "Take the tariff out of politics" will find a host of ready and willing followers.

This country needs no tariff on commodities that can be produced as cheaply here as in other countries, nor should a tariff be higher on any article than sufficient to make up for its cost of production here in competition with the same article manufactured in foreign countries. This is or should be the policy of raising revenue with incidental protection, by levying a tariff on articles we cannot produce as cheaply as in other countries, and making up for the deficiency by an income tax, by an internal revenue tax, and by a duty on strictly revenue articles. Such a policy would prevent harmful combinations to increase prices, protect manufacturers from loss, prohibit necessary reductions in wages, and do away with causes for business depression, provided it was backed up by a sound financial policy.

In the hands of a commission of upright, practical men the tariff could not be made a plaything of politics. All its schedules could be adjusted on business principles in accordance with the exact cost of production, both here and in foreign countries. Manufacturers could find no excuse to cut down wages on account of the tariff, because facts, figures, and information would be published, showing the comparative cost of labor and reason, if any, why the tariff was imposed, nor could trusts force up prices, for the reason that there would be no prohibitive tariff, and foreign competition would always prevent an absolute control of the market.

But it is claimed that Congress would not create a tariff commission authorized to perform such an important and beneficial function. Very true; but a Congress made to elect a tariff would do so, and the party that advocates a sound monetary system, and takes the tariff out of politics, cannot fail to attract many sensible voters.

HOW TO HANDLE TRUSTS.

It is not impossible for Congress to legislate trusts out of existence by direct laws, inasmuch as they are organized and incorporated under State laws, which provide for their existence in the same manner ordinary business corporations are protected.

The sugar trust is an illustration of this fact, for it has withstood the attacks of both State and national authority, and is today more prosperous and powerful than ever. Yesterday its stock rose to 106½ in response to the information that a sugar schedule had been agreed upon by the conferees that would care for its interests. At the time the Wilson bill passed the House with sugar on the free list sugar trust stock was worth only 76 cents in the stock market.

No better evidence is needed to show that trusts should be handled through tariff legislation. If the existence of trusts depends upon a high protective tariff, and if that policy gives opportunity for them to plunder the public through prices the tariff should be removed or at least reduced so as to allow foreign competition to drive tariff trusts out of existence.

If on the contrary trusts can withstand foreign competition and are not organized to control and increase prices they do no special harm and do not need tariff protection. Has this policy been adopted with the sugar and other trusts protected by the Senate bill the public would have been much better satisfied. But it now looks as if trusts could be driven out of the tariff controlling the trusts, and the public will suffer in consequence.

THE PRINTING BILL.

House resolution 2650, which, as amended by the Senate, passed that body early last week and is now in conference between the two Houses, is ostensibly a measure in the interest of reform, but it is so filled with inconsistencies and contradictions that what little there is that is really good in the bill is far more than offset by other portions that are dangerous and vicious.

The bill is entitled "An act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents." This title is a misnomer. It should be styled "An act to vest in the Joint Committee on Printing full control of all the business of the Government Printing Office," relieving the President and the Public Printer of all responsibility in the selection of the principal executive officers of the great workshop. It is pretty generally understood that the gentlemen composing the Joint Committee on Printing have always had their full share of the patronage of the establishment, but if the bill in its present form be agreed to by the conferees and receive the sanction of Congress the committee will have absolute control of the office and all its affairs. The Public Printer, although appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, will be reduced to the level of a committee clerk, and at the same time will be required to give a bond of \$100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

There is so much that is bad in this bill that it is no easy matter to make selections. The Times herewith calls attention to a few of the worst. The reader will carefully note the case with which this committee arrogates to itself executive functions; something that was never intended under our form of government.

Section 21 of the bill authorizes the appointment of three boards of commendation, and the Joint Committee on Printing is authorized to designate a member of each board. This section should be stricken out or amended to place the boards under the control of the Public Printer. It is none of the Joint Committee's business.

Section 24 prohibits the Public Printer from paying any employee more than thirty days for leave of absence in any one fiscal year, even if the employee's connection is severed by discharge or resignation. Authority to pay more than thirty days' leave in a fiscal year in such contingencies has recently been given the Public Printer in the urgent deficiency bill. Under this section "leaves of absence shall not be allowed to accumulate from year to year," but if Congress fails to make the necessary appropriations to pay such leaves in full each year, they will accumulate in spite of any action the Public Printer may take.

Section 26 directs the Public Printer to "electrotype" all matter when there is reason to believe it will be needed a second time. In all well-managed printing offices "matter" is "electrotyped," not "retrotyped." This is a sample of the technical knowledge of the joint committee.

Section 33 places certain branch offices under control of the Joint Committee on Printing by giving said committee authority to abolish the offices named therein. This

"authority" gives the joint committee a big pull in those offices.

Section 33 directs the Public Printer to furnish material to the foreman of printing and binding on the requisition of said officers. He might not consider it necessary or advisable to furnish certain material for which requisitions may have been filed, but should the bill pass he will be compelled to honor all requisitions filed with him in writing by the foreman and approved by the joint committee.

Section 36 authorizes the Public Printer, subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, to lease or rent buildings for storage purposes "under great urgency." There is no more reason why the joint committee should control in this matter now than heretofore.

Section 40 fixes the pay of pressmen at 50 cents per hour and that of printers and bookbinders at 40 cents per hour. Each class of workmen are equally meritorious and should be paid the same compensation—50 cents per hour.

Section 45 provides that the chief clerk shall be appointed by the Public Printer, with the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, and that the said chief clerk and the foreman of printing and the foreman of binding shall be subject to removal only upon the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing.

The Public Printer is under heavy bond, \$100,000, for the faithful and honest execution of his important trust, yet this section proposes to take from him the control of his most important subordinates and place them on the same footing with him in authority, above him in some instances. This is most vicious legislation, and the Senate amendments should not be agreed to.

Section 47 authorizes the Joint Committee on Printing to designate to the Public Printer a competent person as superintendent of documents and to fix his compensation.

Section 67 directs the Public Printer, upon the requisition of the superintendent of documents, to appoint such assistants as may be necessary. These "assistants," no matter how many, will be "plums" for the Joint Committee on Printing.

These are only a few of the objections which might properly be raised against this bill, which is in direct conflict with the spirit and intent of the law establishing the Government Printing Office.

There is no more reason why the Joint Committee on Printing should be given such unlimited power in relation to the public printing and the management of the Government Printing Office than that certain other government bureaus or departments.

Unless the bill be materially changed for the better in conference it may run up against a Presidential veto. It richly deserves that fate.

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

For the first time in many days the Senate opened without prayer yesterday, owing to the absence of Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the Senate. An effort was made to find some one else, but the House was not in session. Chaplain Bagby, of the House, was not at the Capitol either.

One Senator, who thought from the morning papers that there had been an agreement on the tariff, said humorously that "there was no need of prayer to-day, as everything was going on all right." Another suggested that Mr. Mills, of Texas, was a great man on biblical quotations and might be called on to service, but a third Senator suggested that his biblical quotations were not of a character used in prayer.

This is the second month of the "docking" system and it is noteworthy that the congressional members of the House of Representatives who are not yet a few weeks ago have since then become quite flexible. It is said that there are scarcely a dozen members of the House who do not regard the entire month, and that the number of specific explanations is not more than half a dozen. So the resolute "docking law" will probably die in the Senate, and the House which revived it has since died, too, it will probably not be heard of another session.

Senator Chandler says Vice President Stevenson yesterday morning and raised a decided protest against the choking off of his resolution for an investigation of the affairs of the common coal syndicate, in which company he declared there were well substantiated rumors that certain administration people were interested. It is generally suspected, however, that Senator Chandler's move is merely an effort to keep the most of every opportunity to display his caustic wit and double-edged sarcasm was what was behind it all. Mr. Chandler enjoys the pleasure of "teasing" his colleagues, and the men in the Senate rolled into one. He is like a gnat or a mosquito that only stings the worse the more you drive it away, and for persistency he is as bad as both put together.

Speaking of Chandler, there is a most amusing little love feud in progress between him and his old-time enemy, Senator Gallinger. The two men, who have been in and out of each other's hair for years, are up to re-election this fall and he is waging Gallinger's good graces with the devotion which only Chandler can show to a favorite cause. Gallinger is always considered the representative of the corporation element in New Hampshire, and Chandler delights to pose and is probably sincere in posing as an anti-monopolist. At the same time, he is not averse to show up the New England syndicate.

But when it comes to re-election Chandler is right in with Gallinger and they "speak" more frequently than in "off" years. Just now is one of Chandler's times to be on good terms with his colleague, and he is doing it splendidly.

Chandler's sarcasm does not, however, prevent his being on the test of personal relations with some of the men he is most persistent in tormenting. There is probably no man whom Chandler hates more than Senator Murphy, whom he dubbed "collars and cuffs." Chandler, however, likes Murphy very well, and they are paired with each other most of the time, and not as a sensational story given out this week would make us believe, only when Murphy is getting ready to abandon the tariff bill and Washington for Saratoga.

The story of how narrow an escape Representative Forman, of Illinois, had from drowning at Atlantic City a week ago, has not yet been told, and few of his colleagues, except his most intimate friends, have heard of the affair at all.

Mr. Forman and his colleague, Mr. McDonald, were going with Mr. Mohler, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms' office of the House, ran over to the Jersey shore to spend Sunday and get a dip in the ocean. Mr. Forman was a good swimmer and swam out beyond the others, who did not notice him, but became exhausted and soon realized he could not reach the shore. He had plenty of courage and put out a strong swim, but his strength gave out and he did not know how to get to the aid of a surferman and a young fellow-bather, he would undoubtedly have been drowned. It was a very narrow escape, and Mr. Forman will never again swim in the sea for some time to come.

Chairman Wilson, is again nearly exhausted from the tremendous strain that has been upon him since the second conference, which had in some respects been more trying than the first. The meetings have been more protracted each day than the two previous recesses, while at the same time, the additional anxiety resulting from a fear that the bill had a due effect.

Mr. Wilson is again somewhat swollen from his neuritic trouble and he confesses to a continued feeling of pain and physical exhaustion, although he bravely keeps on his feet. He has hoped to get to the town for Sunday, but the critical situation here will prevent his getting that rest.

TWO PRIZE OFFERS.

The Times Will Give Money for Adjournment Predictions.

For weeks past the newspapers have prophesied and the general public have anticipated the adjournment of Congress, and the consequent resumption in the industrial and commercial life of the country.

These prophecies and expectations have not been realized and the lame impotency of the people's representatives to pass important legislation daily grows more serious to the welfare of the nation.

The Times offers a first prize of \$15 and a second prize of \$10 to the person guessing respectively closest and next closest to the minute of the hour of the day, when, according to the official record, the House of Representatives shall adjourn for the present session.

Fill out the following blank and mail it to The Times Prize Editor. You can guess as many times as you have Times. No blanks will be received at The Times office except through the mails.

Guess:
Day of the Month.....
Hour.....
Minute.....
Address:
Name.....
Street Number.....

CURB AND CORRIDOR.

"Not less than 50,000 pounds of ice are daily converted into snow balls in this city," said a dealer in ice cream whose trade has fallen off on account of the introduction of the new law to a Times representative, "and the craze for it appears to be on the increase. Go where you will almost, in the fashionable quarters, along the avenues, among the residences of what may be termed the middle classes so far as the possession of money is concerned, or in the streets where the very poor live, and you find that the mania has taken possession of the people in the neighborhood, and the proprietor of the snowball stand or store is doing a rushing business.

"Some enterprising fellows have gone so far as to get a horse and wagon, and drive from place to place vending the palatable stuff. The Italians who keep fruit stands have nearly all purchased a snowball plant, and it is not uncommon for one of these, who is fortunate enough to be on a public street, to easily dispose of 100 pounds of ice a day.

"At the lowest calculation one pound of ice will make ten snowballs, while the aggregate cost for the hundred pounds of ice and the flavor used to make them attractive to the customer, is not more than \$2. A profit of \$1.50 is made on each hundred pounds of ice sold, and yet this is what is being accumulated in hundreds of little places throughout Washington.

Many funny things are said by people who go to the city hall to get marriage licenses. "Recently," said one of the clerks who issues the important paper, "a middle-aged man came in and asked me to give him a license. He said he was a married man, but he wanted to get married again, and I didn't want to know in advance that I am going to get married."

"Thundering," I said to him, "won't it get out anyway? The difference between whether it is a divorce or whether you keep your face the same way." "No," said he, "it is a hard matter to coax them to build themselves about, and for a divorce, they have got to be the reason for it is that they have an idea that old men who grow rich build fine houses for their own families.

"The same men, are averse to putting in new windows in an old house. They believe that it is simply an invitation for death to live in the family. There are lots of things in building houses that people have queer ideas about, and for a divorce, they have got to be as superstitious as the uneducated."

"Betting on horse racing is a pretty risky business often times, and a man who visits the track occasionally, 'but I think I struck a class of betting a day or two since which was more uncertain than placing a sum on an outcome. I found that the horse was paid."

"It happened in front of a new brick house being erected on Q street northwest. I was talking with a friend of the boss bricklayer when we noticed two hoodlums vying with one another to see who could fill his head first. It was a close and exciting race and resulted in a tie.

"I offered to let my friend 2 to 1 that the largest crowd would fill his head first. The largest crowd were down again and were told of our bet. My man laughed heartily, and thought if he won he would receive some of the money. He said he would let my friend 2 to 1 that the crowd would fill his head first."

"I own a farm in Orange county, where my father was an Army physician during the war, and my mother reside. They have for a long time been a good deal of the time, and these fellows who like to be contrary for the sake of it, and he is always trying to make trouble. Last week my father made a bargain for a little time the make began to work before Mr. Neighbor spied them, and arming himself with a big revolver rushed down and ordered them to clear out. No reason was given for the order, and they were told to be obeyed, but finding the man disposed to enforce his command with his revolver they complied with great alacrity.

"I am not sure, but I think the only magistrates in the county, Rev. Dr. Kemper, an old Methodist preacher, and relative of the late Gov. James L. Kemper. He swore out a warrant for the man's arrest on the ground of trespassing."

"The warrant was duly served, and the man was arrested and arraigned before Justice Kemper. After the trial had proceeded for a little time the make began to object to the course of the magistrate to the witnnesses and every one present; in fact, he said he did not want to be tried at all.

"The judge, who was a good old preacher magistrate, and probably recollecting the sort of language he used before he was converted, said to the defendant: 'You are the fool and a liar I ever saw in my life, except one old crazy negro, and he was a bundle of sense compared with you.' 'Well, replied the prisoner, 'any magistrate who will not decide as I want him to is an ass.'"

"This angered the magistrate more than ever, and he thundered, 'I will not permit you to treat this court with contempt, and if you don't get out of here in five minutes, as we get outside of the building and mash that nose of yours until the blood pours out of it like water out of a picher. This philistine order for a man to get out of the court, and there was no further interfering with the dignity of the court."

GALLERY, PIT, AND GREENROOM.

There could be no question of the entente cordiale between audience and actors at the New National Theater last night. Curtain call succeeded curtain call. In company and singly the performers had to come forward to receive the hearty plaudits of their admirers, and even modest retiring Charlie Shaw had to face the ordeal of bowing his acknowledgments.

There has been many a magnificent audience in the National, but none that could have surpassed the one of last night, either in numbers or brightness of appearance. The building literally packed from pit to dome, standing room was at a premium. The varied colors of the ladies' light summer toques, the hundreds of waving fans, the flowers, lights, laughter, everything combined to make the closing night of the National's summer season memorable to manager, actors, and all others present.

"West" of the boards in a blaze of glory, made a happy omen for its reappearance at some future opportune time.

The Barlow, Dolson, and Powers' negro minstrels will appear at the New Bijou Theater this evening on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, and at the Saturday matinee.

The theater has been made one of the most comfortable places to go to, having been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and redecorated. Mr. G. Barlow, formerly of the Barlow, Wilson, Dolson, and West organization, is at the head of the company, which numbers thirty-five celebrated artists.

The program prepared for presentation at the four performances to be given here are specially attractive, embracing all the attractive features of minstrelsy. Many of the names on the program are those of old favorites with the amusement-loving people of this city. Frank Chisholm, one of the best comedians of the Negro race, is in the company. Tom Mack, "the only original and unique," is another of the favorites. Other members of the company are: Mr. Howard Powers, Clayton Jenkins, and the trick duo, "The Musical Ravens, from Moore and Burgess"; Minnie, London, England; Zella, the grotesque marvel; Louis, Bello, in an entirely new novelty, the "Dumb's Frolic"; Bertha, the "Dumb's Frolic"; M. Thatcher, William Fuller, John Moulton, the celebrated Broadway Quartet, four great singers, with a repertoire of entirely new vocal songs.

The twenty-second anniversary of the birth of Carmichael occurred Monday last. On the evening of that day, he gave an elaborate dinner to twenty-two invited guests at Basso's Hotel Espanola, Philadelphia, where she has been making her home during her engagement with the spectacular exhibition, "Fall of Heracles." The dinner was composed of dishes prepared in true Spanish style, with French, Italian, and Spanish wines. The waiters were young women clad in bewitching Spanish gowns. Carmichael herself was the life of the evening, and was in her happiest mood, entertaining her guests with dancing and singing, accompanying herself with the guitar. She was a magnificent dresser of azure satin with corsage alize with diamonds. Congratulatory addresses were made by Superior Perotta in Italian, Signor Ed-Ed-Ed in Spanish, and Edward in English. Valuable presents in honor of the day and Carmichael were sent by friends in Boston, New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia.

The strikes in the far West did not have such a disastrous effect as was expected in the matter of tying up theatrical companies, though they certainly knocked in the head not all the way in the way of patronage of amusements. In Chicago the business of the theaters was practically killed outright by the labor disturbances. Houses which had been doing a fine business up to the moment of the outbreak, found that their receipts fell off to so little as to be worse than nothing, while some places of amusement which had been doing a fair to middling business were very nearly closed altogether. It is comforting to know that, even in the center of the row no permanent ill effects have been made, for since rioting ceased the receipts of the theaters have picked up very rapidly. But it is pretty rough on managers and the profession in general that the only really good summer town in America should be the scene of such disastrous turbulence.

The English court has concluded to take evidence in the suit of John R. Rogers against his wife, Maud, for divorce. The contention raised by the wife for the defense that the suit was not within the jurisdiction of the British tribunal by reason of the fact that both parties to it were citizens of the United States, has not been upheld. On Monday, both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers gave testimony to the effect that she had left Rogers on account of cruel treatment, and that she was now residing temporarily in London; while Mr. Rogers on the other hand testified that he was a permanent resident of England. The court adjourned until taking evidence on the main issue. The result of this suit hangs in an action by Mr. Rogers against the wealthy Sir Edward Rose for damages for alienation of Mrs. Rogers' affections.

For the coming tour of Robert Downing the repertoire will include "The Gladiator," "Ingomar," "Damon and Pythias," "Virginius," and "The Merchant of Venice." No happier selection of plays could be made for Mr. Downing, whose special equipment is in the line of heroic parts. He is a representative American actor, whose high and whose success has been continuous during the years of his career as a star. Mr. Downing will be ably assisted by his charming and talented wife, Eugenie Blair, and an excellent company, among whom are mentioned J. H. Amory, Edmund Hayes, and Rose Osborne. Mr. Downing also intends giving careful attention to the scenic department of his production. The scenic painter, Mr. W. S. Weaver's studio, in New York, has some sets in analine dyes. The actor's affairs are now under the management of W. D. Downum, who will enjoy much valuable experience in handling the affairs of important stars, and concerning whose ability, integrity, and untiring industry there can be no doubt.

Tony Pastor's company for the traveling repertoire will include J. W. Kelly, Russell Brothers, Will H. Fox, McAvoy and Russell, William and Kitty Harbeck, Annie Hall, Maudie, and the "Honey" team. The company will be ably assisted by the charming and talented wife, Eugenie Blair, and an excellent company, among whom are mentioned J. H. Amory, Edmund Hayes, and Rose Osborne. Mr. Downing also intends giving careful attention to the scenic department of his production. The scenic painter, Mr. W. S. Weaver's studio, in New York, has some sets in analine dyes. The actor's affairs are now under the management of W. D. Downum, who will enjoy much valuable experience in handling the affairs of important stars, and concerning whose ability, integrity, and untiring industry there can be no doubt.

Charles H. Hoyt last week presented to the Boston Baseball Club a large black sheep, from his country, and named it "Black Sheep." It seems to have been a lucky gift for the Bostonians, who proceeded immediately to wrangle their old-time rivals, the New Yorks. It is noted incidentally that Mr. Hoyt's next play to be called "A Black Sheep."

James K. Hackett, a rising young actor, has been engaged to play Mr. Barnes in the forthcoming production of "Barnes, of New York."

George Clarke, of Augustin Daly's company, will appear in a new play at the park at his home in Norwalk August 2. The principal events of that day will be an outdoor performance of "As You Like It," in which Mr. Clarke will play Jacques and James K. Hackett will play the part of Orlando. The members of Mr. Daly's company will probably fill out the cast.

Eddie Foy arrived in New York from Liverpool on Thursday last week. On Monday next he will begin rehearsals of the new "off the wall" play by John D. Gilbert called "The Kid." The scenic painter, Mr. W. S. Weaver, is hard at work preparing for this production, which promises to be one of the most elaborate in all its details ever known in this country. Mr. Foy, during his trip abroad, visited Italy, France, Germany, and Great Britain, and he has brought back with him a quantity of new material which will be first made known on the opening night of "Off the Kid."

Local Brevelles.
Mary J. English appeared yesterday for a divorce from her husband, Thomas W. English, on account of his alleged cruelty and habitual drunkenness. The papers after being filed were withdrawn.

Judge Bradley in Equity court made yesterday order for a writ of habeas corpus against Ludwell W. Burch, Charles D. Cone, and George Lucas.

SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS

Mrs. Gresham, wife of the Secretary of State, left Thursday for Thompson, Conn., to join the many Chicago people who are summering at that delightful spot.

Mrs. John G. Carlisle and family, with a party of friends, had a delightful little outing down the Potomac on a lighthouse tender last evening.

Miss Eva Pruden, daughter of the President's assistant secretary, is visiting relatives at Scranton, Pa.

George Alfred Townsend, widely known as "Gath," is spending some time at Saratoga Springs.

Mrs. Mand Clibbe and Miss Jessie McDonald have sailed for Europe. They will spend the remainder of the summer traveling in England and Switzerland, and will spend the winter in Paris, where the latter's brother is naval attaché of the embassy.

Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, executive clerk to the President, has returned from a visit to his parents at Abington, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. A. George Johnson have gone to Capon Springs for a month.

Dr. and Mrs. George B. Welch will leave tomorrow for an extended trip to Watkins Glen, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, returning home about September 1.

Mrs. Samuel T. Cushing and her daughter have joined Major Cushing and are pleasantly located at No. 1929 Connecticut avenue.

The Misses Enloe, daughters of Representative Enloe, of Tennessee, are summering at Berkeley Springs.

Col. James A. Bates has returned to the city from a visit to Connecticut, whither he went with his daughter, who will remain there for the summer.

Miss Clara Hill, of the Art Students' League, has been devoting her time during her stay at home to the study of the life of John Nicholas, who posed for one of the figures in Mr. Hovenden's celebrated "Jerusalem, the Golden." The model is considered an excellent work of art, from which several casts have been made.

Mrs. Moore Crawford, of Washington, is in Paris.

Mr. Charles Rauxhub, of this city, is registered in Paris.

Richard Harding Davis has returned from Europe and is now in New York.

Mr. Joseph Daniels, chief clerk of the Interior Department, will be in the city on Wednesday for a visit to North Carolina.

Col. Thomas C. Sullivan and his daughter sailed yesterday on the Lucania for Europe.